

Ancient Greece



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WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Geography	History	Culture



Take a look at the Timeline and copy

pg 121

Developing our Learning Objectives/Goals
Standard: Understanding Classical Mediterranean societies.

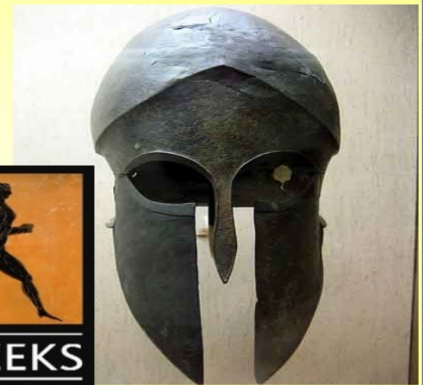
- **UNDERSTAND THE ORIGINS OF THE GREEK POLIS.**
- **IDENTIFY THE IDEAS AND IMPACT OF SOCRATES, PLATO, AND ARISTOTLE.**
- **DESCRIBE THE IMPACT OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT AS WELL AS THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF HELLENISTIC CULTURE.**
- **DESCRIBE POLYTHEISM IN THE GREEK WORLD.**

ID Words - Classic Empires

Polis
Monarchy
Democracy
Tyrant
Aristocracy

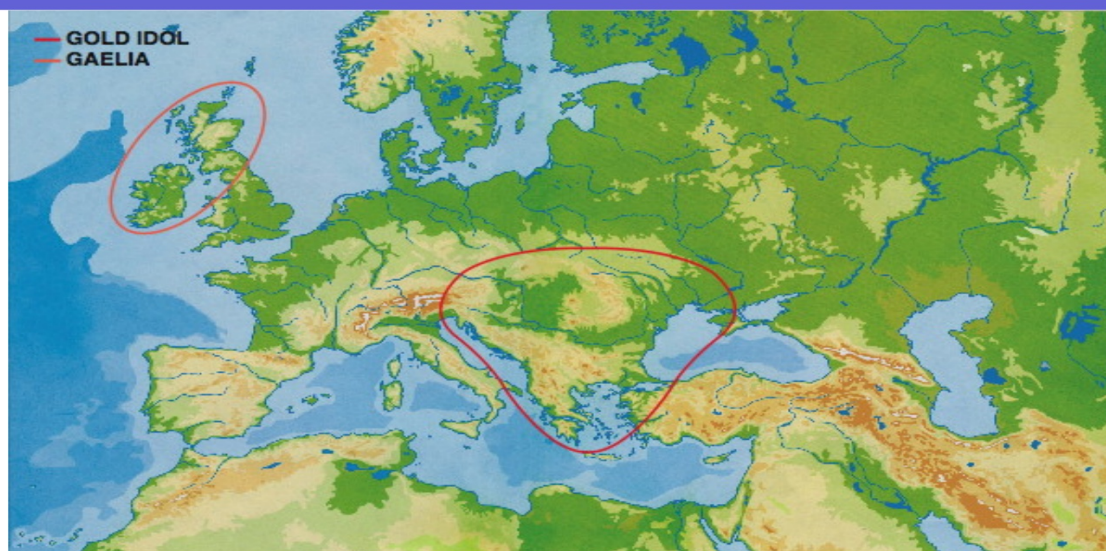
Oligarchy
Hellenistic
Republic
Inflation
Christianity

Who were these people we call the Greeks?



Some say -

*The first people
to migrate to
Greece came
from the
Caucasus Mtns.
and from the
Mediterranean
regions*



GEOGRAPHY

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Essential Question: How did the geography of Greece contribute to the growth of the independent city-states?

The Sea -

The Land -

The Climate -

Investigate the three aspects of geography on pg. 123-124
Do you remember? What is a city-state?

The map illustrates the geographical layout of ancient Greece, highlighting the following features:

- Regions and Cities:** Macedonia (Pella), Thessaly (Larissa, Pherae), Boeotia (Thebes), Attica (Athens), and the Peloponnese (Sparta, Corinth, Argos).
- Islands:** Numerous islands are labeled, including Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Rhodes, and the Cyclades (e.g., Delos, Paros, Naxos).
- Geographical Features:** The Pindus Range, Mount Olympus (2917 m), and the Aegean Sea are prominent.
- Scale:** A scale bar at the bottom left shows distances of 0, 50, 100, and 150 km.

Greek City States are separated by mountains





*Major city-states
of Greece and
their allies*



A brief look at the History of the Ancient Greek peoples

Trade and/or war existed between the Minoan culture of Crete and the Mycenaeans during the Bronze Age.

Bronze Age Greece



Read a "chunk" - pg. 125

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Investigate the Mycenaean contact with the Minoan

How might have the Mycenaeans been influenced by the Minoans?

The **Minoan civilization** was a Bronze Age civilization which arose on the island of Crete. The Minoan culture flourished from approximately 2700 B.C.E. to 1450 B.C.E.



The Minoan eruption on the island of Thera (present day Santorii about 63 miles from Crete) is estimated to have occurred sometime between 1550 B.C.E. and 1630 B.C.E. This eruption was among the largest volcanic explosions in the history of civilization and possibly the cause for the fall of the Minoan Civilization.

Film Clip
Minoan Civilization

What do they believe caused the end of the civilization?

Crete: Minoan Civilization
(Palace at Knossos)





Ruins of the palace at Knossos, Crete

Myth of the Labyrinth

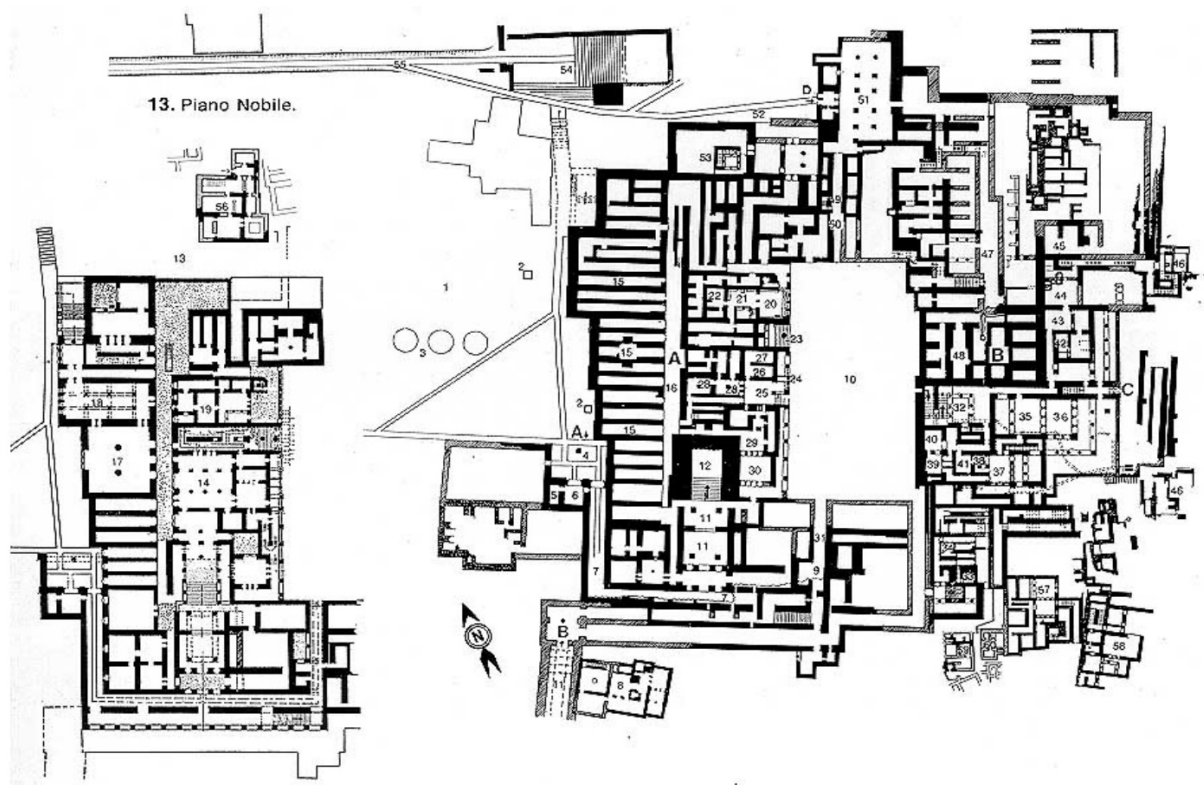


Theseus and the Minotaur

Anna Petrohilou, known as the Lady of Greek Speleology explored caves beneath Crete.



Some believe the Labyrinth was the Palace itself



Knossos: Minoan Civilization



A fresco found at the Minoan site of Knossos, indicating a sport or ritual of "bull leaping", the dark skinned figure is a man and the two light skinned figures are women



Archaic

Greece:

1650 B.C.E. - 750 B.C.E.

The Mycenaean Civilization

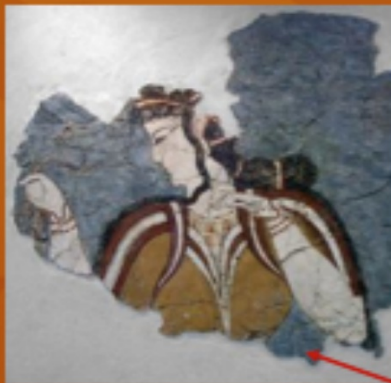
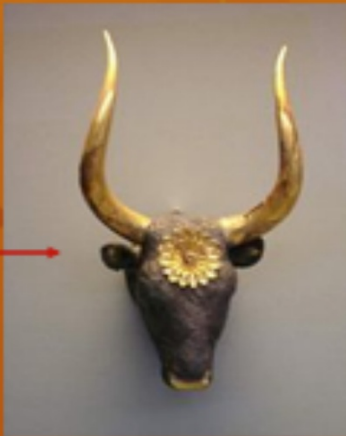
were influenced by the
seafaring culture
of the Minoan's

**The Mycenaean would
have been the Greeks
who fought in The Trojan
War circa 1200 B.C.E.**



The Mycenaean Civilization

Silver drink container with gold horns, from Mycenae.



Offensive arms were made of bronze.

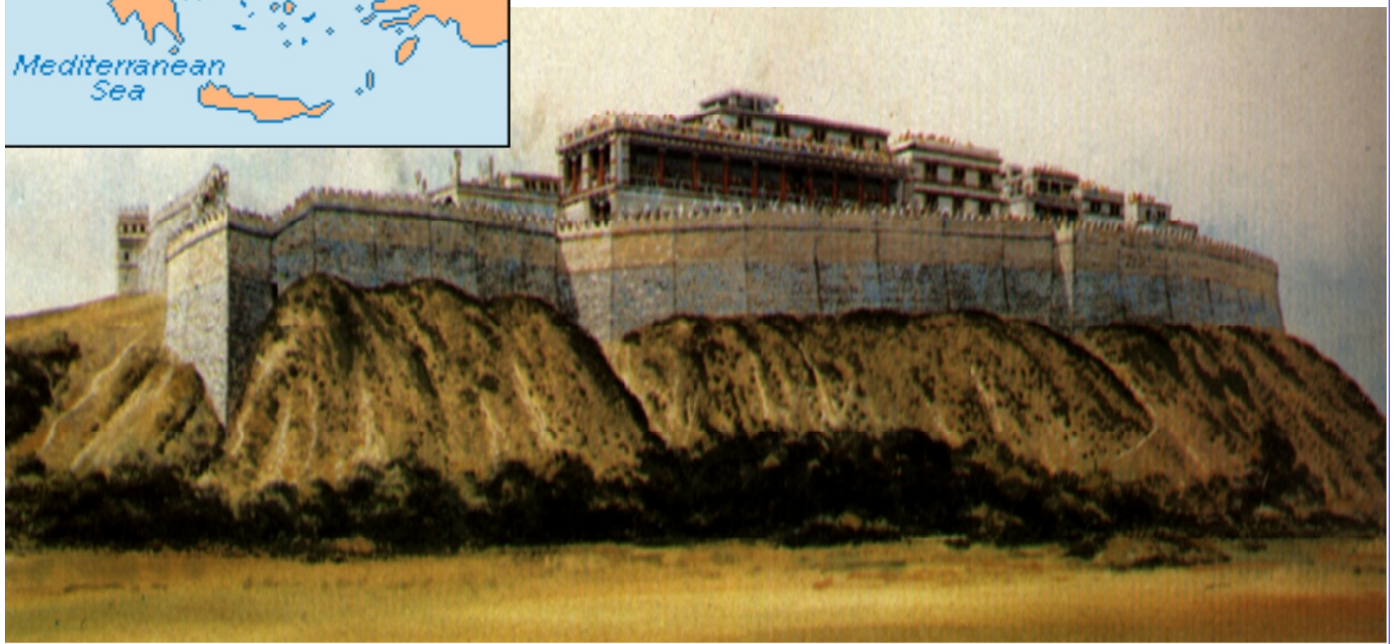


Mycenaean woman (fresco)



City of Troy

read text on page 125





Triumphant Achilles dragging Hector's lifeless body in front of the Gates of Troy

Fall of Troy

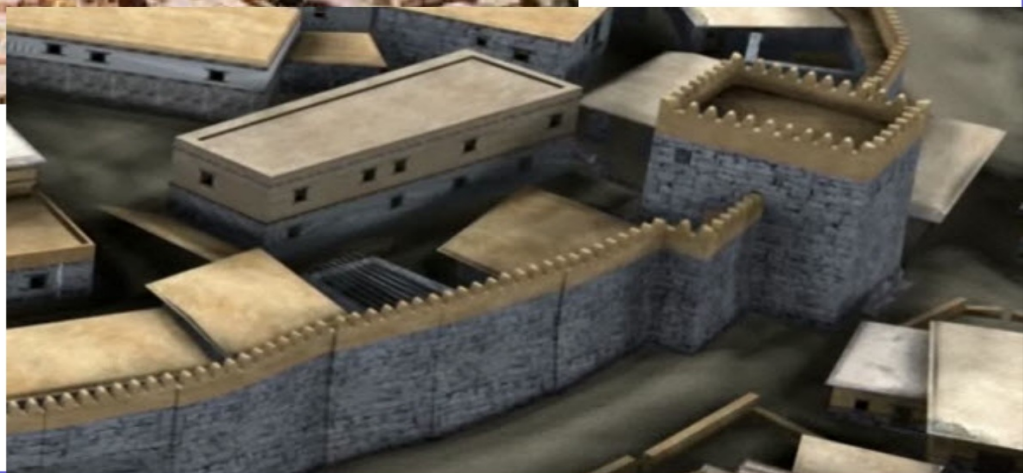


19th Century
etching of the
Trojan Horse.



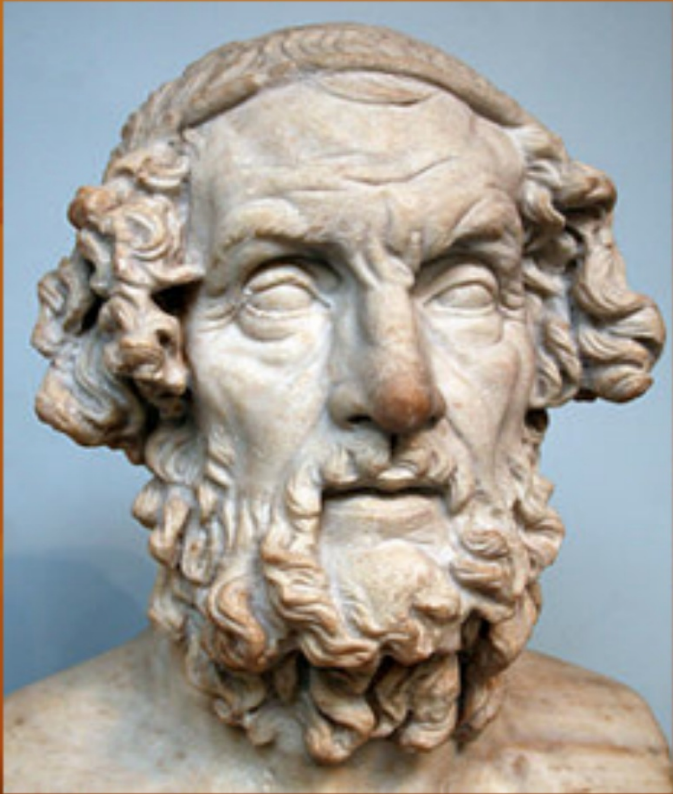
Did Troy exist? - Archaeology







Homer: The Heroic Age



Homer was an ancient Greek epic poet, traditionally said to be the author of the epic poems the Iliad and The Odyssey.

Iliad and The Odyssey are about the history of the Trojan War circa 1200 B.C.E.

Most historians believed that the Trojan War did not occur.

The Dorians

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The Greek Dark Ages

The Dark Ages (circa. 1100 B.C.E.-750 B.C.E.) refers to Greek history from the presumed Dorian invasion and end of the Mycenaean civilization in the 11th century B.C.E. to the first Greek city-states in the 9th century B.C.E..

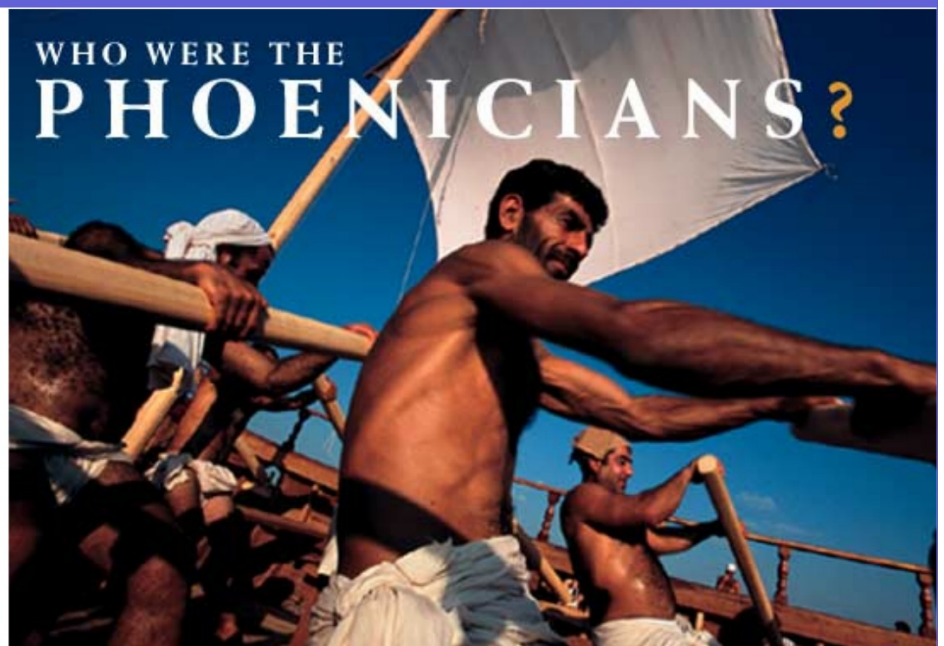
During the Greek Dark Ages after the collapse of the palace cultures, there were no more monumental stone buildings, writing ceased, vital trade links were lost, and towns and villages were abandoned.

The population of Greece fell and the world of organized state armies, kings, officials, and centralized economic systems disappeared.

א	'aleph	[ʾ]	ל	lamedh	[l]
ב	beth	[b]	מ	mem	[m]
ג	gimmel	[g]	נ	nun	[n]
ד	daleth	[d]	ס	samekh	[s]
ה	he	[h]	ע	'ayin	[ʾ]
ו	waw	[w]	פ	pe	[p]
ז	zayin	[z]	צ	tsade	[ʦ]
ח	heth	[h]	ק	qoph	[q]
ט	teth	[t]	ר	reš	[r]
י	yodh	[y]	ש	šin	[ʃ]
כ	kaph	[k]	ת	taw	[t]



p. 73-75



*Dominated trade after 1100 B.C. after the decline of Crete.
Created colonies in eastern and western portions of the Mediterranean.
Their greatest accomplishment was the alphabet.*

slider

GREECE *circa 750 B.C*



***A collection of independant political units
The Beginnings of the City-State!***

The Greek City-States

Sparta



Athens



Essential Question

What are the types of early Greek governments?

erase and reveal

Early forms of Government for the City-States

see chart on pg 128.

Monarchy -

Aristocracy -

Oligarchy -

Direct Democracy -

What are the Positives and Negatives?

These words are apart of your ID Words for your Journal

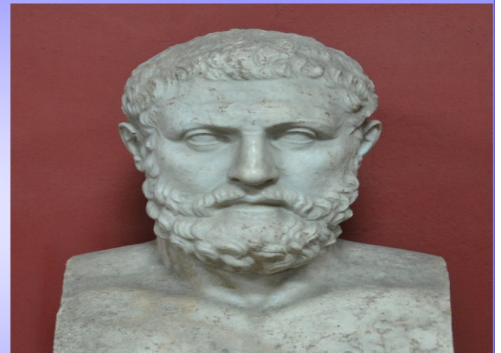
Some were ruled by Tyrants!!

Could take control
with the support of
the people.

Provided Jobs and
Services for their
supporters

Were generally not
looked upon as
harsh.

Periander of Corinth



Very successful - but became ruthless

Castrated those that were
a threat to his power!

City-State = Polis

After the Greek Dark Ages, exciting things began to happen in ancient Greece. Villages started to band together to form strong trading centers. These groups of villages that banded together were called city-states. Soon, hundreds of city-states had formed in ancient Greece.

The two strongest City-States in Greece were

Athens & Sparta

What are the differences and the similarities between the city-states of Athens and Sparta?

Athens: Democratic State

800 B.C.E. – Societal
imbalance ruled
Athens

Aristocratic Landowners
controlled the city and its
politics

Peasants are in massive
debt to the aristocrats

700 B.C.E. – Societal
Tension leads to a
series of prolonged
civil wars



Journal Activity-pg. 128

How did Athens become a limited democracy?

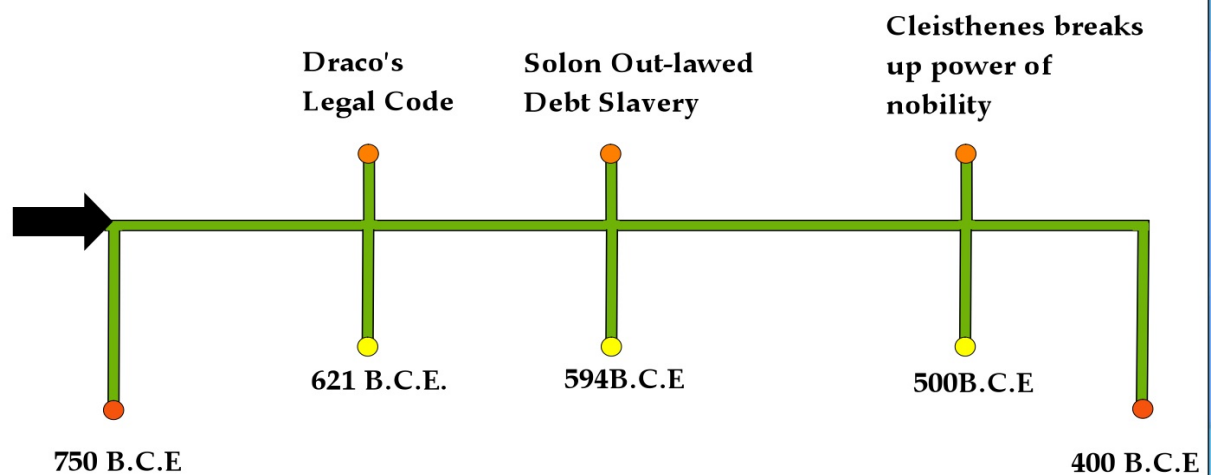
Creating a Timeline

3 dates (621, 594, and 500 B.C.) should include the following information:

- 1. The reforms of Draco that provided the first steps to Athenian Democracy.*
- 2. The additional reforms of Solon.*
- 3. What Cleisthenes did to break up the power of the nobility.*
- 4. How citizenship determined.*



Athens Build a Limited Democracy!!!



Athens move to democracy

594B.C Solon breaks Athens into four social classes...only landowners could hold office.

500B.C Cleisthenes broke up the power of the rich nobility by dividing citizens into 10 groups based on where they lived.

Citizens were allowed to submit laws for debate.

Council of 500 - proposed laws / counceled assembly/
and were chosen by lot.

This was a form of limited democracy!...still you must be a property owner to participate.

Why do they give more citizens power...and say in their government???? What were they trying to avoid...pg. 128





Sparta: Militaristic State

Sparta was, above all, a militarist state, and emphasis on military fitness began virtually at birth. Shortly after birth, the mother of the child bathed it in wine to see whether the child was strong. If the child survived it was brought before the elders of the tribe by the child's father. The elders then decided whether it was to be reared or not. If found defective or weak, the baby was left on the wild slopes of Mount Taygetos or the Place of Rejection.

Spartan citizen boys left home for military boarding school at the age of seven and were required to serve in the army until age of thirty.

During their training Spartan boys would sleep on hard board, run over rough terrain without shoes and only eat small portions of a thick black porridge-like substance.

At the age of 20, Spartans ended their education and began serving in the Spartan military until the age of 30. At 30, men were excepted to be married and have children.



Spartan Women

Spartan women enjoyed a status, power and respect that was unknown in the rest of the classical world.

Spartan women controlled their own properties, as well as the properties of male relatives who were away with the army. It is estimated that women were the sole owners of at least 35% of all land and property in Sparta.

The laws regarding a divorce were the same for both men and women.

Spartan women received as much education as men, as well as a substantial amount of physical education and gymnastic training.

Spartan women rarely married before the age of 20.

Unlike Athenian women who wore heavy, concealing clothes and were rarely seen outside the house, Spartan women wore short dresses and went where they pleased.

Ruins of Sparta

Sparta was a city in ancient Greece, whose territory included, in Classical times, all Laconia and Messenia, and which was the most powerful state of the Peloponnesus.









Hoplite's



Phalanx - military formation

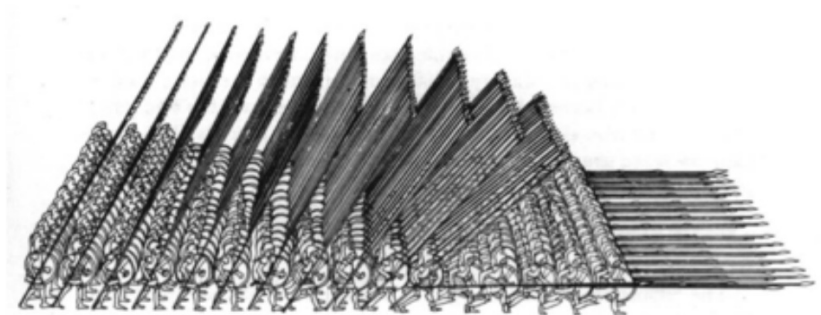


The key to Greek military victory was the Phalanx

The Phalanx was a eight by eight or up to sixteen by sixteen man formation.

Members of a phalanx protected the man to their left, one the strength of the phalanx, along with the tight formations which were difficult for an opposing army to break.

The phalanx usually advanced at a walking pace, although it is possible that they picked up speed during the last several yards.

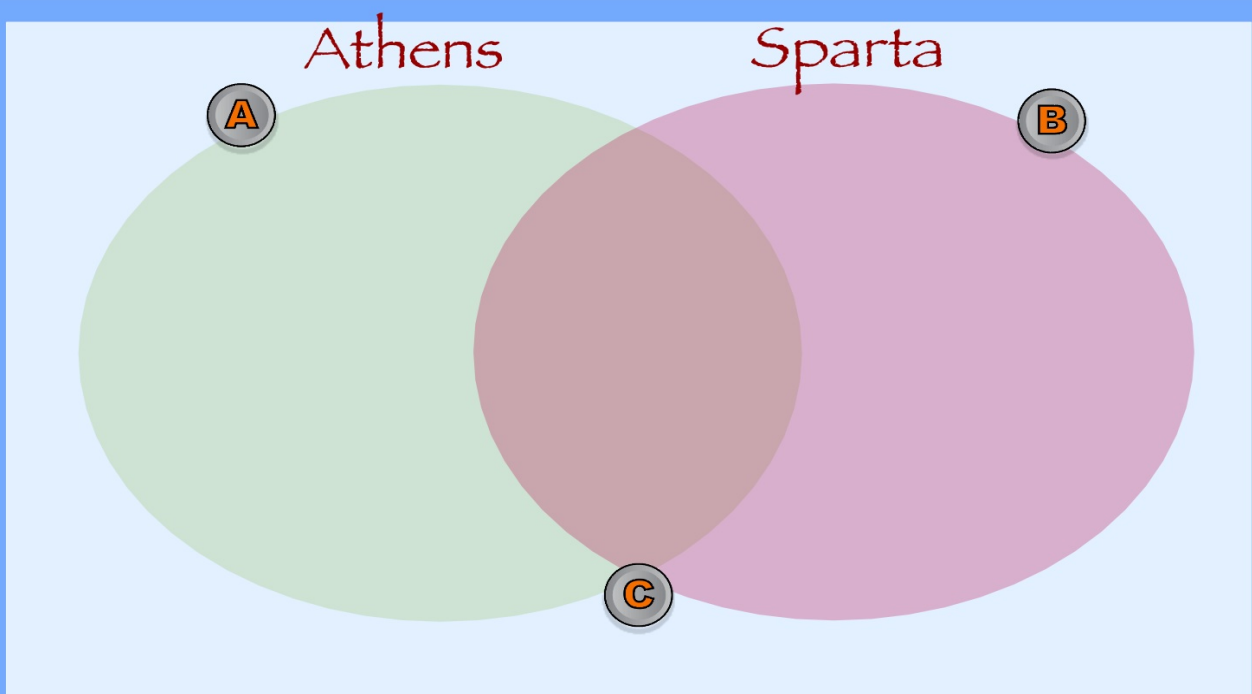


The Macedonian phalanx, here shown in its fighting formation of 256 men, the syntagma.

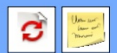




Compare two City-States



Journal Activity



Greece and its Colonies



Can you get it?????

13. One irony of Athenian democracy was

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)